

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

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RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6 1892.

NO. 119.

Nevada State Journal,
Published Daily and Weekly by
KELLEY & WEBSTER.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver. If the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirit is depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that it cures biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine I ever tried. I have tried forty different kinds of medicine, none of them gave good and speedy relief, but the Regulator always relieved me.

H. H. JONES, Mecon, Ga.,
Buffalo Meadows (Mondays)

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains
at Reno.

The following table gives the time of arrival and
departure of passenger trains at Reno.

TRAIN.	ARRIVES	LEAVES
Central Pacific—No. 1, eastbound express.....	10:10 p m	10:20 p m
No. 2, westbound.....	8:00 a m	9:00 a m
No. 3, eastbound express.....	8:00 a m	8:40 a m
No. 4, westbound express.....	8:30 p m	8:40 p m
Virginia & Truckee.....		
No. 1, eastbound.....	8:05 p m	
No. 2, San Francisco express.....	8:15 a m	
Nos. 3 & 4, local passenger.....	11:45 a m	1:45 p m
Nevada & California—Express and freight.....	4:45 p m	8:00 a m

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mail
at R. No.

MAIL	ARRIVES	GOES.
San Francisco and Sacramento.....	8:00 a m	8:30 a m
Oz. (west of Truckee), Or., W. T. and B. C.	8:00 a m	2:00 p m
Eastern Nevada and Silverton, Colo. and Southern Nevadas.....	8:30 p m	7:30 a m
Virginia, Carson, Laramie, Mono, Inyo and Alpine counties, Cal.	8:05 p m	7:30 a m
Santa Fe, Colorado, Quincy and points north.....	8:05 p m	7:30 a m
Buffalo Meadows (Mondays).....	4:45 p m	8:30 a m

M. NATHAN.

THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE.

As the season has been very short for the sale of Summer Suits and Underwear, and having a very large stock on hand, I wish to dispose of them as soon as possible, and will offer them at

25 Per Cent. Less than Former Prices.

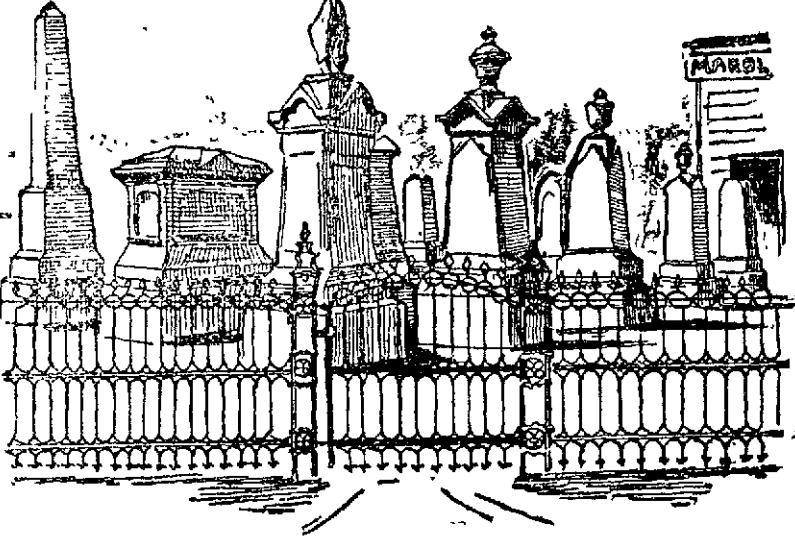
I HAVE A FULL LINE OF
STRAW HATS AND SUMMER NECKWEAR
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Call early and secure bargain.

M. NATHAN,

VIRGINIA ST., RENO, NEV.

J. M. McCORMACK'S MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.



RENO NEVADA.

Also Agent for the Celebrated Wrought Iron Fence. Designs and Prices sent upon application.

Leading Boot and Shoemaker —OF RENO. DEALER IN— BOOTS & SHOES

The Cheapest House in Town

ALL WORK DONE IN A WORKMANLIKE MANNER.

No Patch Work Allowed to Go Out of the Shop.

H. F. PAVOLA.

BRANCH SHOP IN VERDI. Virginia street, RENO, NEV.

ANHEUSER - BUSCH - BREWING - ASSOCIATION

— J. G. KERTH —

Sole Agent for Reno, Carson, Virginia City and all Western Nevada for this celebrated

* BUDWEIS LAGER BEER. *

Correspondence solicited, and all orders promptly attended to. A trial will convince of its superiority over all other brands in the market.

HAGERMAN & SEARS.

DEALERS IN—
Groceries, Provisions, Notions, Tobacco and Cigars, Etc.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST CASH RATES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms Cash, or 30 days, with Approved Security.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Delivered to All Parts of the City Free of Charge.



Say Hires
Do you
Drink
Root
Beer?
SOLD AND ENJOYED EVERYWHERE.

MAULDOR
INJECTION
THE GENTLEMAN'S FRIEND.
OUR PERFECTION SPRINGER, WHICH PREVENTS STRUCTURE
OF CONDENSATION AND GIVES IT ONE OF THE DAY'S
QUICKEST AND DURABLEST. POSTAGE PAID. ADDRESS FOR \$1.00.
MALYDOR MANUFACTURING CO., YANCAKER, OHIO.

J. B. McCullough, Agent.

RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Opposite the R. R. Depot, Reno.

J. A. POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

— TO LET —

Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.

— Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month —

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

Corner of Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

DUSEN CHURICH, Proprietor.

The Finest of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Call and see me.

myo

Long Valley property cuts 400 tons of hay each year. Finest stock yard in the state. Has 1000 head of cattle, 200 head of sheep, saddle and work horses, for sale at market price.—A BARGAIN!

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines, inserted in this column at 50 Cents per Week.

WANTED
A situation to do housework, cooking or chamber work. Apply at this office. sugewl

Entry Notice.

A chestnut mare came to the Alkali Lake ranch north of Peavine on July 18th. The mare had bridle reins and copper um. Owner call, pay charges and take her away. augowl

FRANC BRINZ.

Fine Suits.
From and after this day I will make men's Tweed and Cheviot suits for \$25. A good fit is guaranteed in all cases.

JOHN SUNDERLAND, Reno, August 4, 1892.

I. O. R. M.

There will be a regular meeting of the I. O. R. M. Saturday evening, August 6th, at 8 p. m. at their Wigwam. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the Tribe, and several Great Chiefs will be present.

R. V. BORDEN, Acting C. of R.

Lost.

Between C. A. Thurston's store and the M. E. church, a silver monogram chain with badge, also a gold initial "W" pin. Finder please leave at this office.

au2

Lost.

A square band ring with "WILL" engraved upon it. Finder will confer a favor by leaving at this office.

au2wl

Waitress Wanted.

Wages \$35 per month. Inquire at this office.

jy26lw

Wanted.

A good reliable man to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in town and vicinity. To an efficient party who has had experience in that business a good chance is offered.

E. C. SESSIONS & CO., Reno, ev.

Notice.

Mr. J. Westlake has gone to the lake on a short vacation. The boot and shoe making establishment will be open for repairing.

Professional Nurse.

Miss M. Kane, professional nurse from Woman's Hospital, New York, Bell street, in Powning's Ad. edition.

jy173*

For Sale.

Three portable engines—eight, ten and twenty horse power, also heavy wagons of eight and ten tons capacity. Inquire at JOURNAL office.

jy124dw

Fred Kline.

Has engaged with the Reno Manufacturing Company, where he is prepared to manufacture and repair harness, saddles, etc. at the lowest prices in Reno. Give him a call.

jy271dw

To the Ladies.

Ladies wishing to see me regarding the Visit Remedy can address me through the Postoffice, Box 75, and I will wait upon them without charge.

MRS. B. E. HUNTER.

For Rent.

A first class upright piano. Inquire of MRS. CORA PEER, J/18

For Sale or Exchange.

A good family horse for sale, or will trade for a good roanster. Apply to Dr. H. Bergstein, Sunderland Building.

jy107f

Carts! Carts! Carts!

Road wagons, surreys, harness, etc. All styles.

Cheaper than ever before offered in Reno. Get our prices before buying millw RENO MANF. CO.

Mixed Paints, White Lead, Varnish, Oil,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting at reasonable rates.

Three doors south of First National Bank, on Virginia street, Reno, Nev.

jy101f

CHARLES E. CLOUGH,

BUILDER, ARCHITECT

— AND CONTRACTOR. —

RENO, NEVADA.

Plans for buildings and estimates of cost prepared. Contracts made for stone, tile, etc. to build. Residence near the University. Orders left at Sunderland's shoe store will receive prompt attention.

mar10f

DIXON BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal and Sausage Constantly on Hand.

HAM, BACON AND DRIED BEEF.

Shop—Corner Commercial Row and Sierra street. A share of the public patronage solicited

ALFRED NELSON,

Dealer in Imported and Domestic

GIGARS AND TOBACCO,

General Assortment of Hats,

Gloves and Men's Underwear,

And a Large and Well Selected line of

CUTLERY AND NOTIONS.

West Side of Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

A Marble Sidewalk Marks the Store.

jy1016

C. J. BROOKINS,

VARIETY STORE

Pianos, Organs,

Toys, Sheet Music, Yankee Notions, Books,

Stationery, Cutlery, Cigars, Tobacco,

Pipes, Etc., Etc.

NO. 13, VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEV.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1892

SILVER PARTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

HON. THOMAS WREN,

Of Eureka.

HON. M. S. BONNIFIELD,

Of Humboldt.

HON. C. C. POWNING,

Of Washoe.

ALTERNATE ELECTORS:

HON. GEO. S. NIXON....Of Humboldt

HON. GEO. BROWN.....Of Storey

HON. W. J. WESTERFIELD...Of Lyon

THE DUTY OF SILVER MEN.

The political situation in Colorado is very much like that in Nevada. There as here there is an independent Silver party which places the prosperity of the State above the success of any party, and there as here there are men who profess to favor free coinage and yet advocate the election of Harrison or of Cleveland. The Mining Exchange Journal of Denver approves of the election of the People's Presidential electors and advocates the election of two independent Congressmen who will not be bound by either of the old parties, but disapproves of the Silver men nominating a State ticket.

The News on the other hand contends that the success of any candidate on a State ticket which endorsed Harrison or Cleveland electors would neutralize the moral effect of a victory in the State for Weaver. Why should Harrison and Cleveland be defeated in the Silver States, while candidates on local tickets who vote for them are elected? By voting against Harrison or Cleveland and for State officers who uphold them, voters stultify themselves.

The News argues that the movement against the old parties for their opposition to free coinage is not confined to the Silver States. While Republicans in Colorado are bolting Harrison, Democrats in South and North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Texas are bolting Cleveland. While the movement against Harrison by Republicans in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and South Dakota, threatens the gain of their electoral votes for Weaver, the movement against Cleveland in the Southern States named threatens with even greater certainty the gain of their votes also for Weaver. The revolt against the ruinous single gold standard policy is neither local nor sectional, nor is it limited to either of the old parties. It is national and general and is going on with tremendous strides among both the Republicans and Democrats.

The silver men do not contend that there is a certainty that Weaver will be elected. But they do contend that the vote for him will assume such great proportions and he will carry so many States that, whether Harrison or Cleveland shall take the Presidential office, they will be compelled, for fear of the ultimate extinction of their party, and theodium that would attach to themselves, to approve a free coinage bill whenever Congress shall pass one. In addition, they maintain that if Weaver shall carry half a dozen or more States—Democratic and Republican—on account of the free coinage sentiment in them, that fact alone would start a free coinage wave of enthusiasm across the country that would soon scorch and shrivel all opposition to it, and compel both Congress and the President to give the country a free coinage law."

The News argues that no person can aid in securing a decisive expression of the popular will in favor of free coinage if he votes for President or any other candidate who opposes it or ponders to those who do. Every free coinage candidate should aim to pillory candidates for office not in favor of the movement by defeating them at the polls. If this is done it will prove a strong factor in leading the country to a speedy free coinage victory.

The Silver men, therefore, should have a candidate for Congress, and legislative and county tickets. There should be no compromise on silver, as those who are not for it are against it. There is no middle ground for silver upon which voters can stand. The coinage of the metal must be free or it is a commodity, subject to the manipulations of European brokers and their Wall Street agents.

The Washoe Silver League numbers among its members about two-thirds of the bright young men of the community and a large majority of the best citizens of the county.

There is not a Cleveland man in the town of Winnemucca, and only two persons who are suspected of favoring Harrison.

A reduction in rates to the Knights Templar Conclave at Denver, threatens railroad blockade, which will not be disengaged for weeks.

It matters not what a man's politics may have been if he is right now.

"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."—General Weaver.

BY TELEGRAPH!

News of Importance From Home and Abroad.

The Sub-Treasury Scheme.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Committee on Ways and Means, through McMillan, to-day made a unanimous report adverse to the sub-Treasury bills. The report is a long document and discusses all phases of the question.

It defers the question of constitutionality and proceeds to state objections. They are briefly: If there should be a reduction on the value of goods after they are stored below 80 per cent, the Government would lose; if the value increased the Government would get none of the profit; that the jurisdiction of Federal Courts would be increased so as to make them an instrument of oppression to the people.

The bill tends strongly toward centralization and interferes with individual freedom. A great fluctuation in currency would follow its enactment. The operations of the bill would not be confined to farmers, but iron men, lumber men and manufacturers generally would complain until the Government fixed a limit to possible loss at 20 per cent to them, and so on. The Government would be usurping the functions of citizens and attending to everybody's business but its own.

No provision is made for the redemption of the many millions to be issued under the bill and banks would have power to force the destruction of any part of the Government's money. The bill is class legislation and would be unjust to the day laborer and other toilers.

People having a particular kind of property to deposit could get money at 1 per cent, from the Government and let it at a higher rate to other persons. Lastly, it is a violation of the Constitution, as is shown by citation from the highest judicial tribunals in the land.

Train Robbers Shoot Officers.

VISALIA, Cal., August 5.—Detective Wall Smith and Deputy Sheriff Witty were shot by the Collis train robbers one mile north of Visalia about 2 o'clock. Smith was hit in the back and Witty in the neck; neither dangerously wounded. Chris Evans shot Witty.

Half an hour after Smith and Witty had their encounter with the robbers, 100 men were in pursuit, but up to the present moment the robbers have escaped.

The opinion is general that if Smith had waited for the arrival of Cunningham and Detective Thacker the men would have been arrested. Evans is well acquainted in the mountains east of here and upon reaching the timber he will escape. He has a wife and seven children here.

General Weaver and Party.

SACRAMENTO, August 5.—General J. B. Weaver, nominee of the People's party for President of the United States, arrived today accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Lease, known as "The Cyclone Orator of Kansas," Hon. V. O. Strickler, nominee of the party in Nebraska for Attorney General of that State and Capt. C. A. Power of Terre Haute, Ind. General Weaver said that in coming west he noticed that the new party sentiment appeared to be growing more powerful and that the People's party would go into the South with great strength.

Smallpox Near San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, August 5.—Several mild cases of smallpox have been reported to the health officer of this city as having developed at Chilavista, ten miles east of here. Strict quarantine has been maintained.

Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Congress has adjourned sine die.

BREVITIES.

Senator Williams of Ormsby county arrived in Reno last night.

Reinold Sadler and his daughter, Miss Munie, of Eureka remained over here yesterday to visit friends, and left for San Francisco last night.

As the Journal predicted a few days ago T. R. Hofer was nominated for Superintendent of the Carson Mint yesterday and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

Judge Webster returned yesterday morning from a visit to the Mississippi Valley.

He says the farmers are unanimous for Weaver and a political cyclone is sweeping over the country. —

D. O. Mills returned from Carson and left for the East yesterday. Mr. Newlands says Mr. Mills is favorably impressed with the agricultural resources of Nevada and may turn his attention to their development in the near future.

John Sunderland announces that he has made a great reduction in prices of Summer and Fall ready made suits and also in custom made clothing, and invites the public to examine his stock and see how remarkably cheap the goods are.

The property owners on Front street, with one exception, have given the right of way for a walk twenty feet wide on the river front, from the iron bridge to the dam. This will make a pleasant and doubtless a favorite promenade.

The annual picnic of the Caledonian Club of Virginia takes place at Carson today. A Highland pipe clad in the picturesque costume of kilt and filligree will be a feature of the occasion. Tickets for the round trip are only \$1.50. Quite a number of Renoites will attend.

The Reno Electric Railway and Land Company organized yesterday by the election of Francis G. Newlands, President; Wm. Thompson, Vice President; C. T. Bender, Secretary; Bank of Nevada, Treasurer. Mr. Newlands has taken \$20,000, Wm. Thompson \$5,000, C. C. Powning \$5,000, M. D. Foley \$1,200 and T. K. Stewart \$1,200.

It matters not what a man's politics may have been if he is right now.

"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."—General Weaver.

Continued from third page.

looked trim and handsome in them. But you kept them until we six feet, six inches high and now you swear they ought to fit him just the same as they did when he was 12 years old.

I hope you will all remember this maxim, and by the way, its author I regard as the greatest economist of the age—your own Senator Jones—that the demand for money is equal to the sum of demand for all things. [Applause.]

We have 39,000,000 more people for less money than we had at the close of the war. Don't you see that increased competition? When you decrease the money and increase the people demanding the money. You make the competition sharp, you drive money into retreat and make it valuable and hard to obtain.

GOD'S PRECIOUS STORES.

God away back in the councils of stariness created the precious metals, hid them away and put a time lock on the safe, and that just as our brave boys were marching back from the battlefield with the laurel on their brow, with an honored flag and a re-united country, just about that time the Almighty rolled back the great safe door and revealed to the astonished gaze of the awakened energies of the American people the deposits of precious metals, and they could see the white streak of silver running from the base of the mountain to the summit. [Applause.] It was an invitation to the energies of the American people to go into those mountains and found a new civilization and take out the precious metals.

Just about the time you began to open up these great mines of silver you Congress, dominated by the old parties, God save the mark, your Congress, steadily, without having asked permission to do it from their masters, the American people, struck down one-half the money metal of this country, money that had been good from the time of Abraham of Ur of the Chaldees, down to the time of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. [Applause.] Struck down the silver, stealthily in the dark, at the behest of the governor and directors of the Bank of England, and for a valuable consideration. [Applause.]

Two or three years elapsed before the American people knew the crime had been committed. Your President signed it without realizing the effect of the measure and from that day to this there has been a rising battle in this country. They have firmly refused to undo the wrong and remstate the silver to its ancient position as the hand-maiden of gold.

They lowered it to 70 cents on the dollar, and now have the impudence to turn round to the men they robbed and say You are going to make something if the crime is undone. Suppose, now, the bullion owners or the mine owners should make 30 cents on the dollar, who is entitled to make a profit on the silver? The men who came here and subduced this hostile wilderness and made it bud and blossom as the rose, or the men who sit back, the gold gamblers and promoters of class legislation, who has degraded your silver and reduced it in price? Who has any title to consideration in this matter, the miner, who takes his life in his hand and goes into the mines and digs his silver, and brings it out to bless the world, or the men who sit back in Wall Street and Lombard street and Threadneedle street, and are too cowardly to fight for their country and too mean to pay taxes like an honest man? [Applause.] But, Mr. Miner, you will not make all the difference between the price of silver and the price it will demand when we have full free coinage of silver. Why?

The proposition is to allow the bullion owner in his own right to go to the mint with his bullion, have it properly assayed, deposit it in the mint and have it coined in his own right, without charge, just as the owner of gold bullion can do to-day, and the money will be his. He will have the burden of putting it in circulation, if it be a burden.

LET THEM DUMP SILVER.

But they say the great trouble with free coinage is that if we have it in this country Europe will dump all her silver into America. A man said that to me the other day and I reverently prayed in his presence—"Oh, Lord, let them begin to dump." [Applause and laughter.] What will they dump it over here for? To give it to us? Oh, no. To exchange for our commodities! Well that would not hurt. They say they will dump it over here and take all our gold away? My hearers, do you own the gold? [Laughter.] No, you do not. Who does? Those sharp American bankers and they are too smart to exchange the gold, if it is more valuable than silver, for as the boys say, they do not have to. [Laughter.] But these people say they will give them boot enough to tempt them to it and the gold will all go away and we will have silver in its place, and all the boot that the bankers get for it. [Laughter.] Let us suppose that it is so, that gold is all gone away and that we have nothing but silver. Who is hurt?

But, said the men, what are we going to do with our foreign exchange? That reminds me of a man in Missouri, who was at a meeting and sat there whittling a stick and chewing tobacco vigorously. He had not any coat and had one suspender and his pants he had quit patching because a hole wore the longest, and he said: "If these Knights of Labor and free silver fanatics and Farmers' Alliance men get into power what are we going to do when we go abroad?" [Loud laughter.] He wants this country to legislate for him when he goes abroad. Poor soul, he did not know that the countless number of illiterate daily transactions that take place between man and man in the whole business of this country are infinite in number and aggregate amount when compared with the little trials of our foreign trade.

JOHN SHERMAN'S SOPHISTRY.

Mr. John Sherman said that the trouble with the silver dollar is that you cannot get rid of it; that if you pay it out it will come right back. That is the dollar for me. [Loud laughter and applause.] What

we want in this country is the old dollar of Washington, of Thomas Jefferson, of Andrew Jackson, of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.]

I recollect that Andrew Jackson in his great battle with the United States Bank that one of his chief objections to that bank was that its councils were largely dominated by foreign influences. In this year, 1892, you send up your petition to Congress, you hold your public meetings, proclaim your wishes in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage of silver, and what does Congress say? It says we will consult the crowned heads of Europe, and if they are willing you shall have it, then you shall have it. [Laughter and applause.] You might as well consult Europe as to whether we should have free government here. I tell you you cannot maintain a Republic here in this country or a republican form of government if you are to be dominated by an aristocratic system of finance.

We must have here a system of finance suited to our Republican institutions, and not modeled after the effete aristocracies and wanigan monarchies of the old world. And now to answer some critic who has been standing off and criticizing this movement, do you think you can stop it? This is a movement of the people. They intend in this year, 1892, to drive out the last vestige of British and German influence from the councils of our financial government and to require in this country the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to go further if that does not give us money enough.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the first step we propose to take to relieve the necessities of this country. Is it not a conservative step? Are you afraid you will have too much silver? Have any of you ever been seriously exposed to have too much silver? [Laughter and applause.]

BELIEVE AND MORE MONEY.

We are going to relieve the American people by giving them more money, and the first step is the free and unlimited coinage of silver. [Applause.]

If that does not afford money enough, then we propose that the government shall supplement the metallic currency of the country with a conservative issue of full legal tender paper money, which shall be a good legal tender for all debts, public and private [applause], but not if we have money enough without doing that. But some one says, I supposed you are an inflationist, Mr. Weaver. My answer is, your suppositions have always been wrong.

This great movement is not designed to unsettle the business of this country or to bring on a financial crisis. Not at all, but we are determined that this policy of contraction, of foreign interference, of class legislation, shall come to an end and that there shall be inaugurated in this country a system of finance in accordance with the greatly increased population, so that we may gradually reach a plane of business prosperity and of cash payments that will insure prosperity to the Republic for all time to come. [Applause.]

You need not be afraid that this party wants to unsettle the finances of this country. We would not put out \$50 per capita at once, any more than we would give a starving man a full meal of vitals all at once, and to the critics of this movement we give him common sense in broken doses, for it is all he can stand. [Laughter.] We are the conservative element to-day in American politics.

The first ensues we propose to rent are the enemies of the free coinage of silver. [Applause.] After we have whipped them if we want any more money, we will take into consideration the best method of getting it into circulation.

We intend, in the language of Abraham—God bless his memory—that great spirit who laid down his majestic life in order that this Government might live, we do intend to quote his language that we propose to make this Government a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. [Loud applause.] It is not necessary in our platform, nor have we put in a single detail.

A GOLDEN RULE PLATE.

The Alliance motto is: Equal rights to all and special privileges to none. [Applause.] The motto of the Knights of Labor is: An injury to one shall be the concern of all. [Applause.] Between these two great industrial organizations we mean to reintroduce in the politics of this country the golden rule and the decalogue.

BREVITIES.

For Coughs and Colds take a dose of Lightning Fluid.

Ladies when your skin is rough and you ant it soft and delicate use Winterilla.

For painless Dental operations go to Porter Bros., Commercial Row.

Simon Fraser, a chief of the Caledonian Club of Virginia City, visited Reno yesterday.

Peter Woolcock of Mill City leaves with the excursion party for Lake Tahoe this morning.

Plumbing, tinning and pipe work done at the lowest possible prices by Lange & Schmitt.

C. H. Stoddard and his family leave this morning for the mountains to remain a week or ten days.

Bargains in cook stoves, heating stoves, ranges and house furnishing goods at Lange & Schmitts.

Emerald Lake, Lake Tahoe. Fine fishing and hunting; free boating and bathing; first class table. Address, J. M. Smith, 2ml

J. J. Allenbach, one of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messengers between here and Ogden for years, has returned from a visit to Washington State.

HENRY E. RULE,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent, mro. Thompson Block, Reno, Nev.

B. F. Leete, who was injured by a kick

from a horse three weeks ago, was on the street yesterday for the first time since the accident occurred.

Chas. Courtois, who has been laid up for several days with a stiff neck and bilious attack, was on the streets yesterday slightly improved.

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,

FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK

Delivered by Carrier.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1892

WEAVER IN VIRGINIA CITY.

Full Text of His Address on the Comstock.

A MASTERFUL SILVER ARGUMENT

The Most Convincing Political Discourse Ever Delivered in Nevada, Which Is Unanswerable and Stamps the Man as Worthy and Able to Lead the Political Revolution Which the People's Party Has Inaugurated.

General Weaver said:

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen of Virginia City and Nevada:—I thank you for the demonstration made in my behalf. It is gratifying to think that you seem to recognize spontaneously that I am not so black as I have been painted. [Laughter.] The evolution of our civilization has brought us to a period in the history of the world when something has to give way. We have outgrown the old, and have come upon the time when new safeguards must be thrown around our liberties and the rights of the people if we would maintain free government longer in America. The problem of a free government in 1776, or at the latest date of the adoption of our Constitution, was not a very difficult one. We then had a boundless continent before us, with endless opportunities opposite every man's door.

If there lives a man within the republic who thinks that we can longer govern this people or longer remain a free people unless restraining influences are interposed to prevent the merciless grasp of confederated monopoly he does not understand the issues of our civilization nor the inevitable in the life of a nation. [Applause.]

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

I want this evening, as an introduction to what I may say, for the purpose of clearing away the ground, that we may understand just what we want to do. I wish to give this audience a lesson in constitutional law. It is the most important lesson I can give you to-night. I will try to make this lesson so plain that a child can understand it. The Constitution declares that Congress—not the States—it is too important to be entrusted to the States, not individuals, it is too important for that, but that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations and with Indian tribes. Now, whatever power is conferred by that express declaration in the Constitution, it is evident that it was understood by our forefathers to be too important to be longer entrusted to the States composing the Union; hence they took it away from the States, the States having originally possessed it, before the formation of the Constitution. They declared that Congress should have the power to regulate commerce among the States.

What is commerce? That is the next step to the inquiry. It is the buying and selling and the trans-shipment of the things bought and sold between the people of the various States. That is what Congress may regulate.

Daniel Webster in a great speech, fore-shadowed what it means, viz.: that Congress shall have the power to regulate the instrument through which commerce is carried on between the people of the States. It can mean nothing else. [Applause.] What are the instruments of commerce? They are three, and it is singular how this number three and number seven run through everything connected with human life. Here is one mouth and two hands, that is three; and if you will give the two hands a fair chance they can feed the one mouth. [Applause.]

DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRY.

There are but three great divisions of human industry and human effort, and all wealth grows out of those three, which is like the limbs of a tree growing out of the trunk. The first is the producer, the second the manufacturer and the third the distributor. They are the three great trunks of human endeavor. There are but three kinds of commerce to which this Constitution refers, answering to the three great divisions of human labor. What is the first instrument of commerce without which you can have no commerce? It is money. [Applause.] That is one of the instruments which Congress has the power to regulate.

Let us see whether Congress has done its duty. I want in the discussion here this evening to try to arrive at the cause of the present discontent among the people, of the friction that is abroad, of the universal upheaval that to-day extends from one side of the Republic to the other. I have been speaking now for the last fifteen years, and during the last three years on an average of every day to audiences, some larger than this and some smaller. Those speeches have been delivered from the Atlantic seaboard to Puget Sound and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. To-day we are in the midst of a great upheaval. You will find there is not a county within the Republic to-day where there is not this upheaval, just as you feel it here. I want to know why, and in answering this great question as to whether Congress has exercised its constitutional function in the defense of the people during the past century and especially the past quarter of a century—has Congress regulated and is

it now regulating the first great instrument of commerce—money, and if not, why not? They have farmed it out and rented it out to speculators and dealers [applause], and they have clothed a class of gentlemen in this country with far too much power. I am not fighting them. This great movement is too big to fight a man or an individual. The gun is too large to shoot at a tout. [Laughter and applause.]

We are fighting a vicious system. Congress has farmed out this power that was imposed on it to individuals and has given such individuals the power to issue money and to say when it shall be retired and how much shall be placed in circulation.

APPLICATION OF MONEY.

In order that we may fully understand the matter, I want to ask a favor of this audience. This is my first appearance before a Virginia City audience, and I ask you shall go back with me a quarter of a century, back to that pleasant period in our history when the bugles of two armies sang trace all along the iron front of war; when the blessed angel of peace folded her wings and said to both armies, put up your swords, do no more harm, the knife shall be taken from the throat of the brother. Can you not hear now in imagination the sweet cadence of those bugles as they poured upon the eager ears of the world their sweet message of peace? How well life did seem worth living! How brightly the sun did shine. It was a welcome day to both victory and vanquished, and now, in the hushed silence of rushing memories that come upon our minds, I wish to ask this audience a few questions. I say no man can understand this tremendous movement among the people without going back awhile.

BEGIN WITH THE PEOPLE.

R-form movements always begin among the people, begin just where the pot begins to boil, right next to the fire. How many people had we residing in the Northern States when the war closed? Less than 25,000,000, but call it 25,000,000. How many in the South? Less than 10,000,000, but call it 10,000,000. Less than 35,000,000 all told residing both North and South. What was the financial condition of the people in the North when the war closed? I have more than 1,000 witnesses here to-night who lived through that period and you know that in no period of the history of this country and within your memories were the times so good as they were when the war closed in 1865 in the Northern States. Prices were high, labor was employed, money was plentiful and the people were free from debt. That was the condition in the Northern States in 1865. What was the condition in the South when the war closed? Trotted down by two armies, vanquished, humiliated. They had nothing left but the water and the air and the land, and as you, my comrades, they did not have fences around their plantations; for we always took the top rail. [Laughter.] The South was desolate.

Where was the money that was in circulation when the war closed? It was in the Northern States, all with the 25,000,000 of people. What effect did the use of the war have on the money in circulation in the North? Let me illustrate the fact.

Suppose I have in front of me here two reservoirs, large one on my right full of water and a small one on my left empty. If I take down the partition wall, as a matter of course the water will flow from the large reservoir into the small one.

When the war closed, the North was the big reservoir full of money and prosperity, and the South was the little one, empty, and when you took away the line of bayonets and soldiers between the North and South much money had to flow from the North to the South, leaving less in the North. Certainly if there had been nothing else done affecting our financial standing except the close of the war, that of necessity would have made money scarce in the North, because a fair share of the money had to go South to rehabilitate that section of the country. How much money had we in the North when the war closed?

MONEY IN THE NORTH.

I hold in my hands a speech delivered by Mr. John J. Knox, the Comptroller of Currency after the war closed. He is a Republican who had charge of the question he was talking about and he was too shrewd to misstate the question against himself. This speech is published in the proceedings of the National Bankers' Association held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1887.

On pages 20 and 21 Mr. Knox answers the question as to how much money we had at the close of the war. About four years after the war had commenced, to-wit: August, 1865, which was after its close, the public debt amounted to \$2,845,907,426, and included in this huge mountain of indebtedness were \$1,510,000,000 of treasury notes, more than \$1,500,000,000 of which were a legal tender. If temporary loans payable in three years and one-year certificates should be included in the aggregate the whole would amount to considerably more than three-fifths of the entire national debt, or to be \$1,707,000,000. It will be noted that Mr. Knox does not include in this statement the \$146,000,000 of national bank notes then in circulation, and I have the report of Mr. McCullough to prove that.

Nor does it include \$58,000,000 of the State bank notes still in circulation, nor does it include \$100,000,000 or more in specie which was used to pay the interest on the public debt, and you add these three items to the other and it gives you over \$2,000,000,000 at the time of the close of the war and every dollar of it was in the hands of the people. [Applause.]

ISSUED IN LIEU OF BONDS.

That would make \$80 per capita \$5,000,000 of people. [Applause.] But, says the critic, that included \$830,000,000 of 7-30 bonds. It included 7-30 Treasury notes and the law expressly says in black and white that they were issued in lieu of bonds. [Applause.] Not only that, but I have Secretary McCullough's report here in which he says that large quantities of them were in circulation as money, all of which went to swell the circulating medium of the country. That is the report of the Secretary to Congress, the first one after

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For your note, letter, legal and footscap paper, patronize C. J. Brooks, who also carries writing tablets of all styles and sizes.

The Palace Hotel, which is well and favorably known to every old Nevadan, is being conducted as usual by that veteran landlord, Al White, who spares neither pains nor purse to provide for the comfort and convenience of guests.

THE PEOPLE AND THE CIRCULATION.

Come back with me now to this present year, 1892. How many people have we using the money in circulation? You have 64,000,000 at a conservative estimate. Taking the 26,000,000 we had at the close of the war from the present population we will have 39,000,000; 150 per cent. more people using the money than at the time when the war closed. I wish I had the power of the prophet on one occasion. He prayed that the Lord might open the eyes of his servant that he might see that the air was filled with chariots and horsemen for his defense. I sometimes feel I wish I had the power in the presence of an audience like this to open the eyes of the audience to the sublime and inevitable fact that within twenty years in this country we will have 100,000,000 of people living under our flag and that the air is literally filled with shadowy feet, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, our children and our children's children, who will live on this continent and remain here forever, and then their posterity.

What preparation are we making for the coming of our own young? [Applause.] It is an instinct of the lowest order of the animal creation to make such preparation.

Yet here we are, two great parties in the nation, standing dumb in the face of such a mighty problem as this, allowing the nation to degenerate into a state of business cannibalism where every man is trying to overreach his neighbor for the almighty dollar. What preparation are we making for the coming of our children? We have 35,000,000 more than we had when the war closed. They are here. God sent them here. Their energies are here. They will live here for good or evil. How much money have we now in circulation among the 64,000,000?

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

In 1865 we had \$80 per capita. How much have we got now? I have brought along a statement of the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Charles Foster, and it is the last statement I have been able to obtain. He says the currency now is \$1,588,000,000. What, and 39,000,000 more people! That is \$400,000,000 less money and 39,000,000 more people, and yet you tell me to come out to Nevada and tell you what is the matter, God bless you, put your hands into your pockets and you can feel what is the matter: [Prolonged laughter and applause.] Four hundred million dollars less money and 39,000,000 more people. Why, that is like the pair of pantaloons got for the boy when he was 12 years old. They were a nice fit. He

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